# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823. Vol 2....No. 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
*DAVID MACLEAN,*
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
*At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.*
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.



## PRINTING.

*DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,*
At the Office of
**The Pittsburgh Gazette,**
*Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,*
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
**Ornamented TYPES,**
Suitable for almost every description of
**Letter-Press Printing.**
And can execute
*PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.*
With neatness and accuracy.

## *NEW FANCY STORE.*

**S. A. Dubarry,**
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street near Fourth,
*A General Assortment of*
India, European and Domestic
**GOODS,**
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Sensaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencia.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Blenched and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.
all of which will be sold,
**Wholesale and Retail,**
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823 —1y

## JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this [illegible] and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of
Church and Chamber
*ORGAN BUILDING,*
AND
**PIANO FORTE**
Making.
*In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.*
Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.
He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.
Organs and Pianos repaired.
Orders from a distance punctually attended to.
Sept. 19, 1823 —tf.

## GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other, not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.
Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works
F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.
Barnett, Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.
Jos. Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.
Sept. 5—tf.

## AUCTION SALES.

On Monday morning, the 29th inst.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY
AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will positively be sold
**15 PACKAGES,**
Comprising a choice assortment of
*FALL AND WINTER*
**DRY GOODS.**
*EXTRA SALE.*
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
3 Bales, 62 pieces, Super Red FLANNELS, in Lots.
3 Cases Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed and Drab CLOTHS.
3 Cases STRAW BONNETS, and
10 do. Men's and Women's SHOES: and
AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK,
10 bags PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
8 " PEPPER and ALSPICE,
5 chests YOUNG HYSON TEA
**1000lbs. Spanish Sole Leather.**
Together with a general assortment of
**Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**
Terms at sale.
John D. Davis,
*Auctioneer*
Sept. 12—3t.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, will be sold, by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 4 o'clock, P M. a certain messuage or
**Tract of Land,**
Situate in Nottingham township, Washington county, adjoining lands of Jacob Feigley, Joseph Barr, William Chambers and others, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, late the property of John Welsh, deceased. The sale will be held on the premises. Due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by
John Finley, } Ex'rs
Margaret Welsh, } Ex'x
Sept. 12—4t*

## JACKSON FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, and erected an
*AIR FOUNDRY,*
*On Liberty Street, near the Round Church,*
Where CASTINGS of every description will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest prices, for cash, or in exchange for many kinds of country produce. Particular care will be taken that all articles made by them shall be of the best quality. They have called their establishment the
**Jackson Foundry,**
and the business of the firm will be carried on in the name of KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
Lawrence Kingsland,
Jacob Sours,
James Minnis,
Isaac Lightner.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823—3m

## To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for
**County Commissioner.**
I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.
Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird. Sr.
July 18—te

## Female Seminary.

T. HAMILTON respectfully informs the public that a few more pupils can find admittance to his *Female Seminary*. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, as recently improved by Woodbridge, comprise his present course. The principles of each shall be carefully explained, and their application practically exemplified. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock. The time of attendance is purposely limited, that, by affording an opportunity to attend to other necessary branches of female education, as sewing, music, &c. &c. the mind may be relaxed from studies, which, to young ladies may be severe and irksome. To those who may be committed to his care he will pay every attention. Terms 3 dollars per quarter. Room Fourth Street between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823 —6t*

## REMOVAL.

**Christopher Magee,**
HAS REMOVED HIS
**HAT MANUFACTORY**
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

## Notice.

ROBERT SMITH is a candidate for Commissioner of Allegheny county for three years
Sept. 12

## NAILERS WANTED.

*TWO OR THREE HANDS*
WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823 —tf.

## HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street
A very general assortment of
*HARDWARE*
AND
CUTLERY,
Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.
Which he intends selling at reduced prices,
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*
Benjamin Darlington.
Pittsburgh Sept. 5, 1823.—1m.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

*SIXTH CLASS.*
THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, or at an earlier day, if the sales of the Tickets will warrant it.
*CAPITAL PRIZES,*
**8,000 DOLLARS,**
**$4000,**
$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.
We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.
***Tickets 7 Dollars.***
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.
Aug. 8—

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.
**A Three Story Brick House,**
At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.
**A Store Room,**
Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.
**A Frame House,**
Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store
**A Double Stone House,**
Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey ALSO,
**A Convenient Dwelling House,**
On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.
There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.
This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.
Lemmon Irwin.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf

## H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of
European, India and Domestic
**DRY GOODS,**
Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.
Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known
**Anti Bilious Pills,**
To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the
**Efficacious Nervous Cordial,**
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
**ITCH OINTMENT,**
**Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy**
September 5, 1823—f.

## Notice.

MY wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting
WILLIAM McLANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—3*


## Voice of Lebanon County.

*Further extracts from the Lebanon Address.*

"John Andrew Shulze, imbecile as he is, now stands before us as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. It is therefore natural to inquire what are his qualifications?—what are his pretensions?—on what basis does he rest his claims? And to whom can these inquiries be more properly addressed than to those who knew him from his infancy? As citizens of the same county, within two miles of where he was born, and has lived from the earliest period of his childhood, we have a right to know him, and in justice to our fellow-citizens we are bound to say, that he is wholly unfit to discharge the duties of Governor. He possesses no knowledge of the Agriculture, commerce, arts, manufactures, geography, or policy of the state. On these subjects his mind is a perfect blank. Natural dullness has blunted his faculties, education has been lavished on him in vain. It is said that he is college bred, and deeply skilled in classical learning. Where are the proofs? He has been a divine, a legislator, a prothonotary. Where are his writings, his speeches, or his letters?—Search the journals of legislation, ransack the desks of his friends, examine his own secretaries, and nothing can be found. No, not even the fragment of a sermon. Does this prove that he is a man of talents—a 'philosophical statesman?' Does it not rather prove that, although he had an education, it was like sowing grain in a barren soil? Let his champions point out a single act which distinguishes him from the mass of mankind, and we will cheerfully accord him all the praise it merits. Fellow-citizens, it is impossible. His history is barren of event—his life is a mere cypher. None of his friends can furnish a solitary instance of his talents—not a title to prove him qualified for the high office to which he aspires. As a clergyman he could not preach—as a prothonotary he could not learn to keep the records of the court; and as a member of the legislature he was silent and useless. If ever he exhibited abilities adequate to any business it was in attending to his small store at Myerstown.—Beyond that we have been unable to discover any of his qualifications.

Fellow citizens, examine the iniquitous provisions of the militia law for which our neighbor voted, and you will see that he is either an ignorant defender, or daring invader of the rights of the people. In other words, that he votes to give a set of men all the privileges of the most licentious soldiery to place them beyond the control of the law and above the powers of the magistrate, without even subjecting them to the restraints of military discipline. If a militia officer, collecting fines should levy on a piece of furniture worth ten dollars, sell it for a fine of one dollar, and omit to return the balance of nine dollars, the citizen aggrieved would have no remedy. He might (say the friends of Shulze) resort to the Common Pleas. But that court, it is well known, has no jurisdiction in cases under six hundred dollars, and if it had, the damages to be recovered by the plaintiff could rarely exceed the required sum, and he would have to pay the costs. Such a remedy would be equivalent to none. It is a total denial of redress to the party injured—and an entire impunity to the aggressor. Innumerable cases of the hardship of such a law might be stated, in its operation on our worthy citizens the Menonists and Quakers. Nay in its operation on ourselves and every other member of society.

Suppose a man has once paid his fine and the collector comes to collect it a second time, and threatens to seize, if it is not given to him. If the citizen yields to his threats and pays, he cannot recover it, though he holds the receipt for the prior payment; and if he refuses to pay, his goods are seized and sold and the money squandered in contempt of law and justice. If the fine collector chooses to be rude and insulting, to destroy furniture under pretence of removing it; to bully or even strike a citizen, or to insult his family, what means has the citizen to prevent or punish him? Justices of the peace may reside next door to him, may be eye witnesses to the outrage, and yet have no power to stop the aggressor, whilst the same justice may be called on by the collector to harrass the citizen with prosecutions. The person of the citizen may also be taken into custody, as has often happened with the members of societies conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and the militia officer may treat him with every possible aggravation of insult, and contumely; he may imprison him in the common jail, may confine him in a guard house, may strike him, drag him, make him a public spectacle, and all interference on the part of the law to restrain or prevent it is forbidden. Who, professing the spirit of a freeman, can submit to such arbitrary rule?

[The meeting resolved to support ANDREW GREGG for Governor, and ANDREW JACKSON for President.]

[This was the largest public meeting ever held in Lebanon county.]

[Another immensely large meeting has been held in favor of Mr. Gregg, at Myerstown, in Lebanon county, the same place at which Mr. Shulze opened a store when he quit the pulpit.]

BARGAIN AND SALE.

LOOK HERE. We are credibly informed as follows. A certain public character owes a sum of money to the Bank of Pennsylvania for the payment of which he has long been pressed, without avail. More lately an urgent call was made upon him for the money, but as usual, he earnestly entreated for indulgence.

It was observed to him by the Agent of the Bank, that there was no known probability of such a prosperous change in his affairs, as would render the payment easier to be made hereafter than now; but if any could be shown, proper regard would be paid to it. He consented, after expressing great reluctance, to explain by saying, that he had no doubt of the election of Mr. Shulze, and that he had the promise of two of the productive offices of his county, which is a populous one. This individual was conspicuous at Harrisburgh, at the time of the Caucus, and was understood to be a partisan of Ingham. We have forborne to mention his name, though the incident is generally known at the place of his residence, it having been spread by a third person, who happened to be present at the interview, without any interest or concern in the subject of the conversation. The name of the *office trader* would strengthen the case if it were given.

This is certainly an instance of the corrupt bargains and sales, by means of which the suffrage of the Caucus was wielded, as it has been.
*U. S. Gaz.*

**We subjoin another proof to demonstrated evidence, of the agency of the legislature in nominating Mr. Shulze. It comes from the pen of a Senator, and an adherent of that candidate. He wrote from knowledge of the most perfect kind, as he was in the very scene itself, and he is known to be a man of high respectability. What is meant by his statement of its being "*a matter of great importance to many of them,*" is easily deduced from the circumstance, which has been often asserted and carries with it some proof and much probability—that all the offices in the state are under conditional pledges, like those to the individual above mentioned, who used them to stay his Bank debt. But the facts being before the public, they can be safely relied upon to appreciate and meet them with the indignant rebuke which they call for.—*U. S. Gaz.***

Extract of a letter written by Lewis Dewart, a member of the Senate, to his confidential friend in Northumberland county dated

*Harrisburgh, Feb. 21, 1823.*

"Our governor making gentry are beginning already to collect and take their stations; from every information, they will have a pretty hard job of it to settle down on one man who will reconcile and unite the party. It is not expected at present, that they will be able the first day, to agree on any one person. You may rest assured, *notwithstanding the precaution taken by the people to prevent members from having a hand in this governor making business, they will by some hook or crook, not only have a hand in it, but in my opinion, they will have their whole bodies at work; it is a matter of much importance to many of them, and when they take a stand, they are not very easily thrown from their position, nor are they easily alarmed or intimidated.* Ingham, Shulze and Bryan appear to stand highest as yet on the list, and, in my opinion, Shulze with the members would have much the greatest majority, had they at present to decide on the matter."

In the appendix to the journal of the house of representatives, session of 1821-22 it appears that Shulze voted to give the printing of the English Journal to John S. Wiestling, who asked twenty dollars per sheet for printing 1200 copies when another applicant offered to print 1400 copies for $19 per sheet, which made a difference of $3 75 per sheet:—there are 90 sheets in that journal, which, at $3 75 per sheet, (the overplus paid) would amount to $337 50
Incidental work in proportion, 100 00
$437 50

By said appendix, it will appear that he voted for Christian J. Hutter, the highest bidder for printing the German Journal, by which the state lost $3 per sheet on 90 sheets—which amounts to 270 00
He also voted for Charles Mowry, the highest bidder for printing the bills of the house of representatives, of said session, by which the state lost 171 00
Same session he voted to give C. Gleim $150 for stitching the laws more than his contract called for, by which the state lost 150 00

Loss to the state in one year, in the house of representatives, by giving the printing to the highest bidders, $1028 50

By the journal of the Senate, for 1822-23, it appears that he voted for Mowry & Cameron, who asked $23 per sheet, for printing 1200 copies of the English journal, when others offered to print 1575 copies, for $18 per sheet, which makes a difference of $8 50 per sheet: in that journal there are 43 sheets which, at $8 50 per sheet, (the sum overpaid) amounts to 265 00
Incidental work in proportion, 200 00
He also voted for John Wyeth, the highest bidder for printing the bills, by which the state lost 145 50
And he voted for George Hanke, the highest bidder for printing the German journal of senate, of same session, by which the state lost 186 00
$1935 00

Thus it appears, that John A. Shulze was instrumental in voting away *one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars* to printers who are now actively engaged in his support, and are doing their best to get the people to vote for him.—*Commonwealth.*

The Shulzeites crowed very much about the number of people who attended their County meeting, held in this place some time ago when they swelled it up to 61, by the aid of non voters, minors, and Gregg men.—But we did not suppose that they had called in the citizens of another State, until we were credibly informed, that at least one man who resides in Maryland, did attend the meeting, and participate in the proceedings.—We suspect, if their meeting had been stripped of such as were not legal voters, they could have given but a poor account of it.
*Gettysburgh Gentinel.*

Mr. Hogan, who has occasioned so much disturbance in the Catholic Society, we understand has left Philadelphia. Some of his intemperate remarks against the Irish Catholics lately, had so incensed those of his congregation who had adhered to him during the dispute, that he was completely forsaken by them, and opinion finally forced him from the city.—*Gettysburgh Cent.*

The accounts received by us from every part of the state, render it certain that the cause of Gregg is every day gaining ground, and there is no doubt, if the voice of the People is fairly expressed, that he will have a considerable majority, over the candidate of the Legislature.—*Id.*

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# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1823.


## INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*Governor*—ANDREW GREGG.

*Senator*—JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

*Assembly*—JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINLEY,
HARMAR DENNY,
ABRAHAM BRINKER, of Butler.

*Commissioners.*—THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 yr.)
WILLIAM ARTHURS, (for do.)

*Auditor*—SAMUEL COCHRAN.

*Mr. Maclean,*

Observing that my name has been placed upon a committee of vigilance to promote the election of Mr. Shulze, by a meeting of Young Men, held at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening the 29th ult. I deem it proper to state that it was placed there without my knowledge and against my wish. It is not my intention to support John Andrew Shulze. I shall vote for Andrew Gregg, the people's candidate.

BARNARD BITTNER.

Sept. 20, 1823.

COMMUNICATION.

HAVING seen a pamphlet in circulation, *pretending* to advocate the election of J. A. Shulze, to which my name has been put, I am compelled to state that it has been so done without my authority. I shall zealously support Mr. Shulze, but I consider his cause as in no way helped by such intemperate and injudicious publications.

FREDERICK WENDT.

## The Pamphlet.

[The pamphlet address, alluded to in the above communication from Mr. Wendt, is likely to attain greater notoriety than its authors anticipated. In order that our readers may have an opportunity of estimsting its merits, we lay before them the following extracts from it.]

"We aver that the *Federal party have ever evinced a hostility to the true principles of liberty—have compromitted so far as they dared do, the honor, the welfare and the glory of their country, and have opposed themselves to the recognition of the Rights of Man.*

The *Federal party* in the year 1787 proposed in convention a constitution, which, if it had been accepted, would have imposed upon the country an elective monarchy and a permanent aristocracy; which would have given the appointment of the Governors of the respective states, to the Monarch, and have subjected their laws to his revision; which would have taken away official accountability from the people, and whilst it bore the mock semblance of a republic in form, would have rendered the citizens of these Unitedstates *slaves.*

They imposed a constitution on the country, which left the rights of conscience and the freedom of the press unprotected,—the right of the people to *bear arms*, subject to the jealousy of the administration—the right in the government to quarter soldiers on the people without their consent, perfect—the security of the people in persons, papers and effects subject to violation—the sacred privilege of trial by jury impaired,—life liberty and property subjected to the control of the government, and the requisition of excessive bail, and the infliction of torture and unusual punishments within its power.

"With a vindictive and insane violence, they opposed the first germs of rising liberty in Europe, and endeavored to confederate this nation with the King of Great Britain and other despots in a crusade against the rights of man.

They pursued the same cruel policy in denying the rights of hospitality to those Irishmen who were driven to our shores by the unfortunate failure of the cause of freedom in Ireland, and by endeavoring to exclude them from the rights of citizenship.

They compromitted the honor of the country and safety of its citizens, by securing the right of search and *impressment* to Great Britain by Jay's Treaty.

They prostrated the freedom of the press by the sedition laws, and by the alien act, levelled particularly against Irish emigrants, empowered the government to drive them from the country.

They opposed the acquisition of Louisiana by purchase, and endeavored to involve the country in blood for its acquisition.

They destroyed the effects which the embargo would have produced in bringing Great Britain to terms, and openly violated the provisions of this wise, salutary and important measure.

They sanctioned by their conduct the horrible atrocity of the murder of the unfortunate Pierce by the commander of a British vessel of war hovering on our coast.

They defended the conduct of the commander of the Leopard in his attack on the Frigate Chesapeake, and the murder of eighteen American seamen, and opposed the wise and humane policy pursued by Mr. Jefferson, to compel the British government to render satisfaction for that breach of national law.

They encouraged the dreadful scenes of Indian outrages and assassinations on the innocent and unoffending inhabitants of our frontiers, by defending the conduct of the savages, and endeavoring to prevent hostilities against them.

They urged the war of 1812, and then abandoned the government and sided with the enemy.

They endeavored to embarrass the finances of the country, in its progress through every step of that necessary and finally glorious contest.

By means of blue lights and other signals they gave notice to the enemy of the intended movements of our naval forces. They endeavored to obstruct the recruiting service in our principal cities—refused to rejoice at the naval and military victories and by a final act of unparalleled turpitude and baseness, they assembled a convention of traitors, who, through *cowardice alone* shrunk from superadding to the horrors of external warfare the miseries attendant upon rebellion.

They have uniformly reprobated the conduct and endeavored to blacken the character of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Snyder, and other men of the people.

These and many other acts, the eternal and solemn monuments of their fame, verify the assertion, that the Federal party have ever evinced a hostility to the true principles of liberty—have compromitted so far as they dared do, the honor, the glory and welfare of their country, and have opposed themselves to the recognition of the rights of man."

The address is signed by *Francis M'Clure, Thomas Enoch, Samuel E. Marks, William Blair, Adam Coon, Frederick Wendt, Hugh Duff, Robert Harrahs, Alexander Irwin, James Johnson, Charles Shaler, [illegible] Pentland, James Young, Wm. M'Candless, T. B. Dallas, William Lecky, Ross Wilkins, Thomas M'Kee, Hugh Davis, and James [illegible]*

## FORGERY!

A solemn charge is brought in this day's paper, against the managers of the patent party, in this place, by one of their own committee-men, a supporter of Mr. Shulze. "My name has been put" to their address, says Mr. Wendt, "*without my authority.*" What will the Judges, the Aldermen, the Lawyers, and the Marshal, who published the address in question, say to this charge? And what will the people think of a set of committee men who will act in this way?

Mr. Wendt is a German.—Did the party leaders think, that because he is a "Dutchman," they might "put his name" to any thing they might choose to write?

*For the Gazette.*

The Statesman of Tuesday has published an Address, which had been smuggled, a few days since, into life, in a pamphlet form, and purporting to be signed by about twenty persons, some of whom are of respectable standing in society. Mr. Young thinks it will be much read. It is true it should be. I think it should have been read by the committee, before their names were put to it. A respectable member of this committee, I have understood, has prepared a public disavowal of it. Another, Mr. Wm Blair, declares that he never saw it until it was published; that it is an outrageous thing; that it contains what is false. Even Mr. Ross Wilkins feels ashamed of it, and has pushed his resolution so far as to have his name stricken from some of the copies. Does Mr. Wilkins believe that his brother George, whose soul I know to be the seat of honor, and who was in the ranks with the Pittsburgh Blues at Missisiniwa and Fort Meigs urged the Indians on to massacre? Does he believe that his brother John Holmes Wilkins, who was a captain in the army, and exposed on the frontier service, sided with the enemy? Does he suppose his father sided with the enemy? They were all federalists. We must abhor the malignant wickedness of a veteran slanderer, but we can pity the weakness of a deluded and unsteady youth. What shall we say to this young man who has branded his whole family with the name of traitors? For shame! Did I think that good advice would not be thrown away upon the young gentleman,—for I cannot divest myself of the friendship I have imbibed for some member of his family—I would tell him, to abandon the evil advisers who have led him on to this impiety.

## STATE SENATOR.

*From the Butler Sentinel—a Shulze paper.*

*Mr. Editor,*—In a district composed, as this is, of several counties, it is of importance that the representation should be equalized, as nearly as practicable, among the different counties, in proportion to their population for the purpose of harmonizing and keeping up a good understanding; otherwise, it is to be feared that jealousies will arise, and the contest become local.

Butler county has no reason to regret her junction with Allegheny county, as that county has always acted with liberality towards her, and given to Butler her full share of representation.

Butler county has a long time been connected with Beaver county, in a brigade; Beaver county has, for the last 12 years, had the Brigade Inspector, and Butler nothing in lieu thereof.

According to the present ratio, it requires 40 000 souls to each member in Congress; Beaver county, with less than half that population, has a member of Congress, and of course borrows from the rest of the district.

It requires 6.300 taxable inhabitants to entitle us to a Senator; Beaver county, with less than half that number of taxables, lays claim to the Senator, and that too, in opposition to a fair understanding before the last election;—*give to Beaver the member of Congress, and Butler shall have the next Senator.* It is not intended to arraign the justice, or impeach the correctness of the citizens of Beaver county; for I believe, when the subject is properly understood, the citizens of Beaver county will not only say that Butler is entitled to the next Senator, but view it as an act of *justice.*

Justice is the foundation of society—we ought to content ourselves with what is our due, and not infringe on the right of others, and do as we should wish to be done by—this will not lead us into error.

As to the candidate in Beaver, Major Power, I admit he is a kind and friendly man, and has performed many acts of kindness to the militia while they were stationed at Erie; for which, I think, he has been amply repaid: he has held the office of Brigade Inspector for 12 years last past, and there is an unexpired term of four years yet to come; he has been in the State Senate eight years last past. Rotation in office best accords with republican principles; and by heaping offices on one individual, would seem to imply that we have no other person that is competent.

"FAIR PLAY."

## Read the Testimony!

Archibald Wilkin, the person who certifies below, lives in Hopewell township, Washington county. Let the abandoned Shulze presses charge him as they did David Nicholson who certified to the same facts, with being a "a poor old creature, besotted by drink." *if they dare.* Mr Wilkin is a member in full communion in the Seceder church and wherever he is known, his word would be taken as soon as that of any other man in the county.—*Washington Examiner.*

I CERTIFY, That at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, I lived within three miles of Newark Delaware, and recollect distinctly having seen *Andrew Gregg* (one of the present candidates for Governor) attending the Academy in said town. As it was a time of general alarm, and called forth the most lively feelings of patriotism, it was customary for all young men to turn out for training in the militia. Even the Students of the Academy of Newark, although not old enough to be enrolled, turned out on Saturdays for training; for which purpose they joined themselves into a company. At the time the British landed at Head of Elk, Capt. Carson's company marched to meet them, and with these I always understood Andrew Gregg had gone; nor did I ever hear it disputed until lately. I am now 63 years of age, and I consider Mr. Gregg not more than 2 years older than myself.

ARCHIBALD WILKIN.

Sept. 16, 1823.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A Document has, within a few days been put into circulation, of a character so abominable, that every honest citizen is imperiously called upon to express his execration of its contents. It is intended for the address of the "Democratic Committee" to the citizens of Pennsylvania, but for the honor of Pittsburgh, it is to be hoped that its circulation will be confined to Allegheny county. We shall blush indeed for western Pennsylvania, should we find that our countrymen east of the mountains have had their sense of decency outraged by the perusal of this atrocious paper, whose base falsehoods are presented to the public, under the sanction of *some* names from whom better things were expected, and among whom we recognize the two associate Judges of the county! What state of things existed to call forth such violence? The heat of party had subsided, and the best feelings of social life were cultivated and cherished by the disciples of the opposite political schools—what then could have produced this effusion of abuse, or rather what could have induced such men as Wm. M'Candless, Thos. Enoch, and one or two more to sign it? These persons are of religious standing in society, and the fathers of rising and promising families; surely these two sacred relations which they hold in the community ought to have prevented them, at their age, from coming before the public, in such a contemptible and odious point of view, as they now are exhibited in. Shame! shame! where was their religion, where was the honest feelings of men, when they came out and wantonly made charges against a whole class of their fellow citizens, which they knew to be false? charges, too, of no common nature, but which involve the highest crimes known to the law. To wade thro' the whole address would be a task too disgusting; but it may not be amiss to notice two of its positions or assertions, as they contain the substance of the whole piece.

The one is, that the "Federalists defended "the conduct of the commander of the "Leopard, in his attack on the frigate Chesapeake," &c. &c.

The second, that "they (the federalists) "encouraged the dreadful scenes of Indian "outrages and assassinations on the innocent "unoffending inhabitants of our frontiers, "by defending the conduct of the savages," &c. &c.

If these charges are proved false, Messrs. M'Clure, Riddle, M'Candless, and Enoch, cannot plead ignorance; they, at least knew better.—How stands the fact? In June 1807, the attack was made on the Chesapeake; as soon as the news of this outrage reached Pittsburgh, it produced a most serious excitement; a town meeting was called, which, from the persons who presided and took the active part, might be called a federal meeting. Dr Stevenson, a distinguished federalist, draughted a number of the most energetic resolutions we have ever read, in which a declaration of war was strongly urged, and in which the whole community was pledged to support the President in any warlike measure which might be adopted. So much for the first falsehood.

As soon as it was deemed necessary, by the general government, to send a force against the savages in the west and northwest, the volunteer spirit prevailed to the most gratifying extent, and no where more so than among the young federalists of Pittsburgh. The "*Pittsburgh Blues,*" a company commanded by Captain James R. Butler, which so highly distinguished itself at Mississiniwa and Fort Meigs, and the two corps, from Westmoreland, the adjoining county, commanded by Captains Alexander & Markle, exhibit the strongest proofs of this fact; all these officers are federalists, and my life upon it, the corps themselves were composed of a full proportion of federalists. There are twenty signatures to the address, which contains these ungenerous, unmanly charges; some of them had sons old enough to shoulder a musket, and the rest were young enough to march themselves; was this done by any of them? It is presumed not.

Whatever opinion might have been entertained of the policy of declaring war, before this measure was adopted, the western federalists nobly came forward, as soon as it was necessary, and volunteered their blood, their money, and their credit; many federalists, such as Gen. Neville, Gen Wilkins, Col Irwin, Major Craig, Mr. Scull, Mr. Magee, and Mr Willock, and many more, furnished their young sons with the means of joining the army at the first call of their country; the seven persons just mentioned, furnished eleven soldiers; and many young federal mechanics, whose names ought to be embalmed in history, in place of being libelled by such men as have signed the address, took their *freedom dues*, from those with whom they had served their apprenticeship, in a suit of *uniform*, and immediately joined the standard of their country. So much for the second falsehood.

Indeed we never heard any thing like obstacle thrown in the way of the successful progress of the war in the western country, except in one instance, and this was in the case of Charles Shaler, Esq. one of the signers of the address. This gentleman came here during the war, and took every occasion of expressing his opposition to it; nay he openly triumphed at the success of the British arms! And yet this man talks about the "discredit of apostacy!!"

Much might be said on the subject of Judges of a Court appearing in their proper names, signed to an inflammatory address, filled with the basest lies; but room will not afford. I cannot however conclude without expressing my regret and surprise at the conduct of young Mr Dallas; this gentleman ought, from education and other causes, to have more correct feelings; he was a boy, probably, during the war, and not acquainted with facts—but since his arrival here he has become connected with one of our most distinguished federal families, which furnished *three sons* for the war, and of course he must have known the falsehood of

Upon the whole, it is difficult which to wonder at most, the malignity, the falsehood, or the folly of this document; it is now before the public, in all its deformity, and will be as injurious to the cause it affects to support, as all the other publications of its imprudent author have been. The spirit of it, however, will not be forgotten in a religious and moral society, like that of Pittsburgh; it will be long remembered; but its memory will never excite any other feelings but those of pity and contempt.

A WESTERN FEDERALIST.

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Be it remembered on the day of election, by all those who value the service and revere the memory of the soldiers of the revolution, who perished in battle, fighting for the liberty and independance of our country, that John Andrew Shulze voted against granting a small pittance to their helpless and destitute widows and orphans. The late Simon Snyder, then Speaker of the House, humanely voted for the law. Shulze against it. See the Journal of the House of Representatives 1806—7, page 695.

*From the Lancaster Gazette.*

Pennsylvanians will you vote for an apostate? Will you vote for an ingrate? If you will, read the following extract from the journal of the house of representatives for 1806 and 7, and vote for John Andrew Shulze. It is taken from pages 694-5

*Thursday, March 26, 1807*

"Bill No. 35, entitled 'an act for regulating and continuing the distribution of donation lands," was read the third time.

"A motion was then made by Mr Rupert and Mr. Spangler, to recommit the bill to a committee, with instructions to strike out the second section. Which was read as follows viz.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, &c. That the officers of the land-office, be, and they are hereby directed to issue patents to the heirs or legal representatives of officers and soldiers who were killed in battle or died in the service during the revolutionary war, unmarried and without issue, and which or the legal representatives of such officer or soldier, have heretofore duly applied to the proper officers for the share or shares of such deceased officer or soldier, in pursuance of the act of the 2d day of April 1802. Provided nevertheless, That the heir and legal representative who shall have applied for the same, shall have been on the fourth day of July 1776, and since continued citizens of this commonwealth, or if minors, who were then living in and have since become and continued citizens thereof.

"And on motion, "Will the house agree so to recommit?" It was determined in the negative.

"On the question, shall this bill pass? The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Rupert and Mr. M'Kinney, and are as follows, viz:

"Yeas—Messrs. Barnet, Biddle, Binney, Boileau, Boyd, Brown, Bucher, Bull, Carver, Clawges M. Davis, Eagle, Gardner, Gross, Hulme, Huston, Ingham, Jennings, Johnson, Kelton, Kerr, Kimmel, Lacock, Leib, Lobingier, Lowry, Martin, Maxwell, M'Clelland, M'Clure, M'Comb, Mechling, Ogle, Pennock, Piper, Ramsay, Rankin, Shearer, S. river, C. Smith, J. Smith, R. Smith, Walter Smith, Starne, Sterne, Stevenson, Tarr, Thompson, Trimble, Wallace, Webb, Welles, Wright and Snyder—Speaker—55.

"Nays—Messrs. Acker, Anderson, Apple, Banks, Brobst, Cunningham, Dechert, Gress, Hendrix, Joder, M'Cune, M'Farland, M'Kinney, Moore, Orr, Pepfer, Radcay, Rinker, Roseruper, Shaeffer, Shewell, SHULZE, Wilson, Smith, Spangler and Wilson—26. So it was determined in the affirmative."

It would be insulting your understandings, my countrymen, to comment on the above vote of Shulze. What American who loves his country, and knows the value of its free institutions can vote for John Andrew Shulze, who was so ungrateful for the services of the revolutionary soldiers who fell fighting his country's battles?

From the Village Record.

## DIALOGUE.

A. Is it true that Mr Shulze is a regularly ordained Priest?

B. There is no doubt of the fact; it is not denied: he took upon himself the duties of the ministry, and entered into the holy covenant with all the customary solemnities, with prayer and the sacrament, according to the usage of his church.

A. You are a minister, my friend; pray tell me if you think such covenant of binding force? is it a contract between the man and Heaven? a marriage, as has been said, from which there can be no honorable divorce, but death?

B. That is an extraordinary question to ask a minister. Is there any doubt? Can you suppose that I have any doubt? Do you suppose that I am at liberty, if worldly interest should allure, to neglect the duties of HIM, who, neglecting all the honors of this vain life, said, "MY KINGDOM IS NOT OF THIS WORLD?" No—no—I disclaim alike the *right* of a minister, as the *wish* on my own part, to desert the standard of the Cross.

A. If so, can we give to Mr Shulze our vote? Would it not seem to justify his desertion?

B. I confess so it seems to me. If wrong in him, would it not be equally wrong in us to encourage his desertion? If his station, according to the covenant of ordination, is in the ministry, do we not, by voting to place him where he cannot perform the duties of a minister, completely justify his leaving it, and become thereby participators in his iniquity? and should we not thereby, as far as our influence extended, help to place on record as the decision of the people of Pennsylvania 1st, That a minister may desert the ministry whenever he pleases—2d. That there is nothing more sacred in the contract with Heaven, and in the divine ordinance of ordination, than in any other contract in life; nor so much, for in this, one party may break it, as it may suit his interest or pleasure—3d. That a minister who deserts his sacerdotal duties is not only excusable, but entitled to the highest honors in the gift of a Christian people?

A. Upon my word I am not prepared to give my sanction to such opinions. It is a solemn matter.

B. It is a solemn matter; and my own opinion is, that those who lie by and say nothing, who looks upon his ministry in the cause of Christ, and for the salvation of sinners, as a holy calling, to come out as on the house top, and in a voice of thunder to proclaim the doctrine of truth. They should vindicate the cause of their divine master—They should raise the cry of indignation against the deserter—They should maintain, fearlessly of all denunciation from worldlings, the sacredness and the purity, white and spotless from the pollution of avarice and ambition, of the character of the ministers of Christ and his blessed Gospel. Prostitute our vote and our influence to honor a *recreant* and a *deserter!* Heaven forbid!

*Mr. Shulze's Speech.* An address in favor of Mr Shulze was written by G. M. Dallas of Philadelphia, sent to Harrisburgh, where it obtained the signatures of Obed Fahnestock, Samuel Douglass and others, and was published in pamphlet form. In this address is embodied an article called Mr. Shulze's speech on the Catholic bill.

It is rather suspicious, that this speech should have first appeared in the *Pittsburgh* Statesman, a considerable time after the adjournment of the Legislature; that it should have travelled to Philadelphia; and that after getting the finishing touch there, it should travel to Harrisburgh to be certified by Messrs. Fahnestock, Douglass, &c. Had the speech been authentic, where would be the use of all this? But such a speech never was delivered, and the names of the Dauphin county committee were procured for the purpose of deception. It was supposed that it would at a distance be presumed, that the committee knew all about the doings of the Legislature; when the fact is, that no one of the persons who signed the address was in the regular practice of attending to legislature proceedings at the last session, and even if they had been so attending Mr Shulze might have made one thousand speeches, without their being any the wiser for it. The writer of this accounts himself somewhat versed in these matters and positively avers, that in all the essays of Mr Shulze at speaking, and with the greatest attention on the part of the hearer, nothing connected could be gathered save the words—"*Mister Speaker.*"

But there were more regular attendants in the Senate chamber than the editor of this paper, at the last session of the legislature, and particularly during the discussion of the Catholic Question; and they declare that Mr. Shulze never delivered the speech alluded to.

Mr Dennis Brady of Harrisburgh, it is well known, was much interested and very diligent in his attention to the progress of that bill. In an address "To the Catholics of Pennsylvania" he says, "as to his [Mr. Shulze] having made the speech attributed to him at that or any other time, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, it is also untrue, and cannot be proven by a single individual."

Messrs. Robertson, Wurts and Duncan, the Senators from Philadelphia, who took an active part in the discussion of the Catholic Question, "do most explicitly declare, that no such speech, either in matter or form as the one published the in pamphlet, and ascribed to Mr. Shulze, was delivered in the Senate by that gentleman, during the last session."

It thence appears, that Mr Shulze never made or delivered the speech, that is attempted to be palmed upon the Freemen of the State, as his. How contemptible an opinion must these gentlemen have of he pretensions of their candidate, and of the intelligence of the people, when they resort to such means to make a character for him! It is impossible that the people of the state can do otherwise than spurn indignantly such impudent attempts at deception. *Harrisb. Chron.*

*Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1823.*

*Gentlemen,*—We have lately seen a pamphlet purporting to be a "fair and full view of the votes of John Andrew Shulze, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, respecting the charter of the Roman Catholic Congregation, worshipping at St. Mary's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," and containing a speech which is alleged to have been delivered by him upon that subject.

Its language, and the sentiments which it speaks, differ so widely from the course pursued by Mr. Shulze during our stay at Harrisburgh, as the agents of the members of that congregation, who were opposed to any alteration in their charter, that on behalf of those whom we then represented we are anxious to know, whether the speech published in that pamphlet was ever delivered by Mr. Shulze.

Your early answer will much oblige us.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN C[illegible]
TH. MATTE[illegible]

To James Robertson,
John Wurts,
Stephen Duncan,
Esqrs. Senators of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1823.*

*Gentlemen,*—We have received a letter from you dated this day, with a pamphlet, entitled "A fair and full view of the votes of John Andrew Shulze, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, respecting the charter of the Roman Catholic Congregation, worshipping at St. Mary's Church in the city of Philadelphia."

In reply to your letter, we have to observe, that we have perused this pamphlet with attention, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the view which it exhibits of the conduct and votes of Mr. Shulze in the Senate, during the last session, on the subject to which it relates, is neither *fair* nor *full*;" but in many parts is calculated, if not intended to deceive and mislead the reader, by gross misrepresentations; and we can, and do, *most explicitly declare, that no such speech, either in matter or form, as the one published in the pamphlet, and attributed to Mr. Shulze, was delivered in the Senate by that gentleman, during the last session.*

We make this declaration with the more confidence as we were generally in our places while the subject was under discussion, *and particularly during the whole of the time the Senate was in session on the day on which it is alleged that this speech was delivered*, and from the peculiar situation in which Mr. Shulze was placed in regard to the Catholic Bill, our attention was particularly alive to watch the course he would pursue on that occasion.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants.

# GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1823.


☞ This number commences the present editor's second volume, or year, of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.

### Correspondence.

We beg of our correspondent to let Mr. Steele's friends *take him off* in his own "facetious" way. The remarks of R. are quite too serious for a "joke."

It appears to be the wish of the friends of the legislative caucus nomination, to lead the public attention astray from the question really at issue. By their appeals to party prejudices, their abuse of individuals not engaged in the contest, and their endeavors, in every way, to enlist the angry passions, they try to keep out of view principles directly involved and all-important to the people. It is a last effort of a *few*, to overcome not only the party they profess to aid, but the people generally.

*Banks.*—Mr. Gregg is pronounced unfit for governor, by the patent folks, because he was President of the Centre Bank, which, although its notes are only 6 per cent under par in Philadelphia, they denominate a *broken bank*. The same men, however, make no objection to Mr. Clark, as State Treasurer, who was President of the Meadville Bank, the notes of which are quoted in the Philadelphia exchange lists, at "*no sale*," and in Pittsburgh at 87½ per ct discount. But the legislature voted the latter into office, and disapproved of the nomination of the former, and the *people* must submit to their "legitimate sovereigns."

*The Speech!*—In a preceding column we have inserted some remarks and a correspondence, from which it appears that a *speech*, attributed to Mr Shulze, was manufactured for him. The Pittsburgh Statesman denies that this "able speech" appeared first in its columns. It is certain the first outline of it was given to the world in the Address of the Pittsburgh committee of Young Men, published in the Statesman.

We are appealed to, by a writer in the Statesman, to say, whether we do not think the "little address, published in the pamphlet of four pages," by the Shulze committee, will have a greater *effect* than a pamphlet of 82 pages lately published by the friends of Mr. Gregg. We candidly acknowledge, that we think it will.—But its *effect* will be against, not in favor of its authors and the candidate it "pretends" to support. It has already had the effect to disgust Mr. Wendt, one of the committee.

The Statesman scribblers object to both the *quantity* and *quality* of the politics published in the Gazette—the very best evidence they could afford us that our paper is well filled.

Can the "dolt" noticed in the last Statesman, "who read through the dictionary, without getting the run of the story," be the "editor" of that paper?

"*According to the aristocratic vote*" of Mr Shulze upon the apportionment bill, upwards of 28,000 free citizens of one county would have been deprived of a representation in Congress.

In the Washington Reporter a long article has been inserted, under the head of "*Andrew Gregg and the Pope of Rome.*" It is, from beginning to end, a tissue of abuse against the Catholic Religion, and against Andrew Gregg, whom it represents as being in alliance with the Pope of Rome. And yet our patent writers charge upon Mr. Gregg's friends the attempt to enlist religious prejudices!

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

*To Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, James Riddle, T. B. Dallas, Ross Wilkins, Esqrs. and others, members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny county.*

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING can be more true than the remark, that "in the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather up experience as we go." [illegible] you are apt and striking examples of the [illegible] this first sentence of your late [illegible] glad to find one spark of truth [illegible] putrid mass of falsehood. Your [illegible] friends that the approaching election [illegible] contest between Democrats and Federalists; thus declaring all the supporters of Andrew Gregg, Federalists. Having settled this as the sole distinction, you proceed to give a detailed statement of the sins these Greggites have committed, involving them all in one indiscriminate attack. Let us examine some of them.

You say, "they have proposed, an elective monarchy and a permanent aristocracy, which would have rendered the people slaves." Which of the friends of Andrew Gregg have done this? We dare you to the disclosure. Name them. Name any one man. You cannot. But the friends of Gregg can name individuals in the patent ranks, who were in favor of an hereditary monarch. They can point out one among them who in the year '77, actually escorted into Philadelphia the British Gen. Howe, crowned with laurels and reeking with the blood of our citizens! To one of you, who must blush at the foul tales his signature appears to sanction, I need not mention the name of the venerable tory, Tench Cox—Tench Cox, who was rewarded with an office by the patents, for his *loyalty*—Tench Cox, who figures as the most prominent patriot at a late meeting of the Shulzeites in the very city he insulted and betrayed! But for this shall we indiscriminately brand the Shulzeites tories? No, we know that their ranks contain many real friends of the country, honest men, but mistaken and deceived. Men whose hearts sicken and revolt at the vile slanders you have heaped upon your friends and neighbors, your *fathers*, brothers and fellow citizens.

Again, your address, still speaking of the friends of Gregg, says, "they imposed a constitution on the country which left the rights of conscience and the freedom of the press unprotected"—"the right of the government to quarter soldiers on the people without their consent, perfect"—"life, liberty and property subject to the control of the government"—and the infliction of *bodily* and cruel and unusual punishments within its power!" Now, gentlemen, are you really serious when you tell us that the constitution of the union, the chef d'œuvre of political wisdom, contained all these odious and despotic provisions? That the heroes and sages who framed it, established those very tyranical principles they had so successfully contended against? The quartering of soldiers on the people—the restriction of the press—and the establishment of the inquisition! For shame! If you have no respect for yourselves, insult not the understandings and memories of your fellow citizens by roundly asserting such palpable falsehoods.

Your address continues, "they compromitted the honor of the country and safety of its citizens, by securing the right of search and impressment to Great Britain, by Jay's Treaty." Have we ever been able to get a better? Was not Jay's treaty sanctioned by President *Washington*? Did Washington "compromit the honor of the country" which his blood so often flowed to maintain? Palsied be the hand that could write such a sentiment—corrupt as the mind that imagined, and depraved as the heart that harbored it.

"They prostrated," continues your address, "the freedom of the press, and by the alien and sedition laws, levelled against the Irish emigrants, empowered the government to drive them from the country." What! the friends of Gregg did this? when the votes of Andrew Gregg are recorded on the Journals of Congress against all these obnoxious and oppressive laws? Yes, the ghosts of the alien and sedition laws are conjured up by you political magicians, to deceive the generous Irishman in one address—the next may accuse him, as of a crime, of Irish parentage or Irish birth! But Irishmen fear more the conscience-interfering edict of 100 living aristocrats, than the rattling of the dry bones of 1000 dead ones.

In one clause of the same sentence you say, "They opposed the acquisition of Louisiana by purchase;" and in the next, "and endeavored to involve the country in blood for its acquisition." Oh consistency! thou first jewel of the patent aristocrat! Does not every man of you know, that the people of the west, of all parties, advocated the acquisition of Louisiana by blood, only if it could not be obtained by purchase?

The next charge against the friends of Gregg is, that "they destroyed the effects and violated the provisions of the embargo." What! were the Greggites all smugglers—on the tops of the Alleghenys, or on the shores of the Lake? Did they all oppose and violate the very measure which their candidate Andrew Gregg, so ably, and so invariably supported by his speeches and his votes?

"They sanctioned the murder of Pierce," "they defended the conduct of the captain of the Leopard in his attack on the Chesapeake, and the murder of 18 American seamen." Messrs. Pentland, and M'Candless! Who called a public meeting and pledged themselves to support the government in resenting these aggressions by immediate war? Do you not find them among the very men you recklessly accuse of sanctioning these horrid deeds? Have you become so callous as to charge your old friends and neighbors with being accessaries to *murder*? Shame, shame, where is thy blush!

"They encouraged," says your address, "the dreadful scenes of Indian outrages and assassinations on our frontiers." Gracious Heaven! can these things be, and not draw down thy thunderbolts? who have done this? 80,000 Pennsylvania voters! Is there one American to be found in the ranks of any party, who could be suspected of so base and infamous a deed? I am a republican, but I could not brand even an American Tory with such fiend like treachery—No, Gentlemen, not even the notorious writer of your address. None but the mind which conceived so foul a crime, could have been guilty of its perpetration. If such a wretch exists, I will not eternise his infamy by polluting with his name the ears of freemen.

"Living, he forfeits fair renown,
"And, doubly dying, will go down
"To the vile dust, from which he sprung,
"Unwept, unhonor'd and unsung."

"They endeavored to embarrass the finances of the country during the war." So false is this charge that there can be pointed out, among the friends of Gregg, men who staked their fortunes in the contest. Men who carried on the recruiting service, which you falsely charge them with "obstructing," out of their own pockets. Men who, by their individual means and credit, when the treasury was empty, furnished the army and military stores without which New-Orleans must have fallen, and even the exertions of the heroic Jackson have been in vain. We challenge you to point out one solitary man, among the friends of Gregg, who endeavored to embarrass the finances." In retorting these charges, you might be asked, who refused even a pair of *shoes* to protect the frosted feet of the volunteer from the inclemency of a northern winter? Who avoided the indignation of the Ohio militia, at Cleaveland, by a precipitate retreat? Fame says that such men are to be found in your ranks. I could give a rough *guess* at one of them. People that live in glass houses should not throw stones. Might we not almost suspect that one of you sat for the picture you have drawn for your opponents? Ah! Gentlemen, does one of you turn pale at the suggestion of the likeness, like the Witch of Endor at the apparition of Samuel? Is this character of your opponents the mere creature of romance, or is the author, like Byron's Harold, the hero of his own tale—*the Recorder of his own condemnation.*

"By means of blue lights they gave notice to the enemy of the intended movements of our naval forces." Who among the Greggites lighted the yankee blue-lights? Who is there here, from the land of blue laws and blue lights!—Gentlemen of the committee, is the evil one among you? Does his taper still burn blue, and lend its own lurid light and sulphureous stench, to the darkened and infected atmosphere through which you view your fellow-citizens?

"They urged the war of 1812, and then abandoned the government and sided with the enemy." You admit that Mr. Gregg and his friends were in favor of the declaration of war. This could not be denied, for Mr. Gregg's vote in favor of the war cannot be expunged from the Journals of the Senate. But you accuse them of immediately abandoning the cause of the country and "siding with the enemy." Look at Mr. Gregg's friends in Pittsburgh, and tell us who among them "sided with the enemy." Did Butler, Magee, Irwin, Trovillo, Newman, and their brave compatriots of the Pittsburgh Blues, abandon the post of danger, and side with the enemy? When the tomahawk and rifle of the savage threatened to desolate the frontier, did these men shrink behind their counters or their desks? Did they keep their hands in their pockets, or did they grasp the sword and bayonet?—Yes—They met and conquered the foe. Their fame became the property of the town. They gained a proud name for Pittsburgh. A majority of these men were federalists. A majority of the survivors of this noble band are still so. Some of them sealed their devotion to their country with their blood. Can your malice sully the purity of their escutcheon? Where, then, let me ask, were you, gentlemen of the committee; or where was Mr. Shulze, your candidate? Does his cause require such sacrifices from you that you must attempt to defile your own nest? Can you continue thus to uphold a cause which requires such worse than Pagan sacrifices?

You conclude this black list of offences by the accusation, that "they assembled a convention of traitors, who, through compulsion alone, dissuaded from rebellion." This is too bad. Credulity itself cannot swallow it. It is the very climax of falsehood. Was Mr. Gregg or any of his friends at Hartford? Or did he or his friends advocate that little less than traitorous assembly? Or is its only advocate in Pennsylvania to be found in your own ranks? Truly the pen of the writer of your address is the wand of Puck, converting the old tory into a new fledged patriot, and men distinguished for all that is pure in virtue, and chivalric in valor, into fiends and monsters, into cowards and assassins.

Gentlemen of the committee, many of you are men of fair character. If, then, any of you have been tricked into appearing before the public in the character of libellers, come out from among them, or you will participate in public opinion in their madness, their imbecility, or their guilt.

Fellow-citizens, of all parties, will you assist in giving currency and effect to the infamous libels contained in the address of this committee?—While you detest the traitor, will you indirectly sanction his treason? Will you seal these falsehoods as truths? Will you proclaim to the sister states, that Andrew Gregg, once your Congressman and your Senator, once the second officer in the Union, and now the second officer in your state, is "an enemy of the country, and a blue light?" Will you tell them that cowardice alone prevented Andrew Gregg, a whig and soldier of the revolution, and his supporters, from adding the horrors of internal rebellion to the miseries of external warfare? Do you not, fellow citizens, perceive, in the address of this committee, a most insidious attack on the constitution of the Union—a libel on the administration of Washington—an attempt to put down the whigs and soldiers of the revolution—an effort not only to displace from office, but to consign to eternal infamy, many meritorious soldiers and patriots of the late war? To make room for whom? Gentlemen of the committee, have you been able to arrange among yourselves the division of the loaves and fishes of office? Or will you then slander each other with as little remorse, but with more truth, than you have done your opponents? No—Your fellow-citizens are already nauseated. They will, by the election of Andrew Gregg, save the town from the flood gates of filth which would otherwise be let loose from this common sewer, yourselves from the eternal reproach, and society from the pestilential example.

I conclude with a word of advice, in the language of your own address, which you have given your brethren, but which is peculiarly applicable to yourselves, that "as it is sometimes useful to look back on the first periods of infancy, *and trace the turns and windings through which you have passed*, so you may likewise derive many advantages by *halting a while in your political career*, and taking a review of the *complicated labyrinth* through which, by wonderful exertion, you have worked your way. To such a review of *past events* I would briefly direct your attention, and leave to your good sense to profit by my remarks."

JUNIUS.

*Contemptible.*—John Binns is daily vaunting and swaggering in his Press, about bets upon the election. He tells how to make this amount, and that, by betting upon Shulze, and giving a great majority.—But there is not a particle of sincerity about this Gascon; who, were any of his friends to ask his serious advice about making the bets proposed, would dissuade them from it. *For in this paper of the 4th of Aug. a correspondent proposed being at Trenton, in New Jersey, on the 12th of September, there to bet $1000 with the Alderman's friend that Andrew Gregg would obtain a greater number of votes for Governor in October next, than John Andrew Shulze; which bet the friend of the Alderman declined making!* And this, connected with the subsequent swaggering, is what we call *contemptible*.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

*Betting.*—We are averse to this practice, leaving its illegality out of the question; but as it and bragging are the two principal means upon which the supporters of John Andrew Shulze rely for success, we have found it necessary to touch the subject now and then.

In the course of the last week, there were two essays in this place to bet $1000 on the general election. In one case $100 was staked by each of the parties, as a forfeit, in case the man bet was not forthcoming on a given day. This bet was withdrawn at the solicitation of Mr. Shulze's friend.

In the other case, the betting was arrested, before it came to maturity. We mention no names; but in neither instance did the bets fail of completion by default of the supporters of Mr. Gregg.—*Ib.*

We have the following information from York county. We give it as we received it. A person who passed through the county lately, says that such is the number who were the friends of Mr Findlay in 1820, who have come out for Mr. Gregg, in addition to the Catholics who cannot be forced to vote for Mr. Shulze, the friends of the parson, in private conversation, admit the majority will be little or nothing for their candidate.

A citizen of Lancaster county, formerly of this county, was lately in York county, and was in company with one of the York co. committee of vigilance for Mr. Shulze. The committee man expressed his regret that it was so, but owned that the changes were so numerous, he was afraid there would be little or no majority for his candidate.

*Village Record.*

*From the Philadelphia Gazette.*

We the undersigned observe our names placed on a committee of vigilance at a meeting of the friends of John A. Shulze, held in Lower Dublin, at the house of William Shallcross, July 31st, 1823. We declare the same to be unauthorized by us—and that we do not intend to support the election of Mr. Shulze because we believe him to be totally unfit for the office; but, on the contrary, we intend to use all honorable endeavors to promote the election of Andrew Gregg, because we believe him to be the people's candidate.

GEORGE SNYDER, Sr.
GEORGE SOMERS,
JACOB RIGLER,
CHRISTOPHER COON,
WILLIAM LEE,
THOMAS KNOX,
JOHN NORTHROP,
JOHN WHITAKER,
SETH KNIGHT,
DANIEL WALTON.

*From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

*Mr. Getz,*—Our names have been placed upon a committee of vigilance in favor of the election of John Andrew Shulze, without our knowledge or consent. We therefore publicly declare that we cannot support Mr. Shulze, as we have long since determined to support the *friend* of the people, Andrew Gregg.

JOHN MILLER, Lock-smith,
ANDREW BROTZMAN,
PETER DRENKLE,
JOHN BRIGHT,
DANIEL BOYER,
EMANUEL BRENEIZER.

*From the Greensburgh Gazette.*

It was always believed by the friends of Mr. Gregg, that the meetings favorable to Shulze, were furnished with resolutions &c. cut and dry, from the manufactory in this place, and that the preparation of them by committees was a mere sham. In corroboration of this belief, we subjoin the following declaration from a member of one of the nominal committees.

"I do declare that the resolutions, at the meeting, held at the Brick House of the democratic republicans favorable to John A. Shulze were prepared by an individual, and that neither of the persons who are named as the Committee to draft those resolutions, were appointed for that purpose, and that they never saw or heard them, until I read them before the meeting.—Witness my hand and seal, this 13th September 1823.

JAMES C. WATERS. (L. S.)

Attest,—John M'Ilwaine, Jas. Jamison, James Ford, William Jack.

An account is given in the Winchester Republican of the facts which appeared on the trial of Hamilton for the murder of Dr Sanderson in Kentucky; from which it appears most satisfactorily, that Hamilton was justly condemned, and consequently that the late story on that subject, intended to lessen the force of circumstantial evidence is unfounded.

Disease appears to be unusually prevalent in the vicinity of Chambersburgh, Pa. Hagerstown and Fredericktown, Md and Alexandria, Va.

A fire at Wiscasset, Maine, on the 6th inst. destroyed 90 buildings and reduced many families to poverty.

DREADFUL SICKNESS AT NATCHEZ.

"*Natchez, Aug.* 21.—All is bustle and confusion here—the Yellow Fever is raging with unexampled violence.—Some who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before night. There were about seventy-five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and are expected to go out *en masse* to day."

[Since copying the above from a New York paper, we have received the Mississippi Gazette (usually printed in Natchez, but now at the town of Washington, 5 miles this side) dated on the 30th ult. This paper contains the names of about 80 persons who died from the 20th to the 28th August, inclusive. Among these is the name of Henry Postlethwayte, Esq. brother to Dr. Postlethwayte of Greensburgh. Every person who could leave the city had removed to the country.]

FOREIGN.

The French army has actually raised the siege of Corunna, and retreated from before that place.

Cadiz still holds out.

Ballasteros and Molitor had an engagement in Spain, late in July. The constitutionalists under the former, were victorious.

It is said Capt. Parry has discovered a North-West passage to the Pacific.

### Died,

On the 20th inst. after a severe illness, Mr NEAL DARRAGH, of the house of Messrs. J. & N. Darragh, Merchants, of this city. The death of this gentleman is deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a most worthy and respectable member of society.—*Mercury.*

On the 23d instant, after a short illness, Mr JAMES PENTLAND, aged 69.—*Statesman.*

## THIS EVENING!

☞ A MEETING

Of the citizens friendly to the election of ANDREW GREGG is requested at Greer's tavern, on *FRIDAY the 26th instant*, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the committee of correspondence

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1823.

COMMUNICATION.

THE friends of Mr. CHARLES CRAIG have seen, with pleasure, his name on the list of candidates for the office of Commissioner, for one year. This gentleman has long resided in Pittsburgh, where his integrity and mild, unassuming deportment have gained him general esteem. His qualifications for the office alluded to, are such as to justify the expectation that his election to it would be beneficial to the county.

Sept. 26.


## Just Published,

AND FOR SALE BY

LUKE LOOMIS,

*Market, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh,*

MEMOIRS

OF THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF

*JOHN CALVIN.*

To which is prefixed, a brief sketch of the *HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION*;

BY JOHN MACKENZIE.

Printed from the last London edition, with a handsome portrait of Calvin.—Price 75 cents.

Sept. 26—3t

## WHEAT.

Fifty Cents, per Bushel.

WILL be paid in CASH, (for a few days) for any quantity, delivered at Baldwin's Mill, or Evans's Steam Mill, Pittsburgh, on presenting receipts for the same.

Allen & Grant.

*Front Street.*

Sept. 26—3t

## Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSBUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—4t.

## AUCTION SALES.

### Furniture Sale.

On Tuesday morning, 30th instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY

At the residence of the Rev. William Thompson, in Allegheny Town,

*A variety of*

### Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

1 Mahogany Side-Board, 1 pair ditto Card Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Rush and Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Ingrain Carpeting, Wire Safe, China and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Together with a quantity of

*KITCHEN FURNITURE.*

Terms at sale.

John D. Davis,

*Auctioneer.*

Sept. 26—1t.

### BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, the 4th of Oct. at half past 6 o'clock,

AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,

*WILL BE SOLD,*

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

Prints and Fancy Articles.

TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis,

*Sept. 26. Auctioneer.*

### POSTPONEMENT.

*THE SUBSCRIBER*

WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the Auction Room of

Messrs. Oliver & Dunlap,

*IN WOOD STREET,*

ON TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER INST. AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

A

Dwelling House and Lot,

In Seventh street, where he now resides.—Those who should be desirous to purchase, are invited to view the premises.

*TERMS AT SALE.*

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19 1823.

### Notice.

THE partnership lately existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th Sept. inst. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to C. W. Gazzam, who is duly authorized to settle.

C. W. Gazzam,
William Thom.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1823.

### C. W. GAZZAM,

WILL CONTINUE TO TRANSACT A GENERAL

Commission & Agency Business,

At No. 8, Loring's Row, Front St. Cincinnati.

### MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and taken that neat and commodious house on Wood street, next door to Mr. Stoner, where she will be ready (after the first of October) to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust. Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf.

### A House to Let

That neat Dwelling, now in the occupancy of the Rev. *William Thompson*, in the Town of Allegheny. Possession will be given on the 1st of October. Apply to

N. Richardson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26.

### FOUND,

ON the 21st inst. near the Union Rolling Mill, a double case

Silver Watch,

which the owner may have by identifying it and paying costs.

*Apply at this Office.*

Pittsburgh, September 25—3t

I wish to Lease

*TWELVE BUILDING*

LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.

*ALSO—FOR SALE,*

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—4t.

"To all whom it may concern."

GENTLEMEN are respectfully informed, that on Thursday next, the 2d day of October, the Training Course, at Lawrenceville, will be opened, for all horses, mares and geldings, to run once round the course and repeat. The best in three heats, will be presented with a Saddle and Bridle, value twenty dollars, at the tavern of Fur Colver, Esq.

Sept. 26, 1823.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

**Wednesday, the 1st day of October next,** at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Caldwell, surviving partner of Robert Graham, of the late firm of Alexander Caldwell & Co. of, in and to the following contiguous Lots or pieces of ground, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, being part of Out-Lot No. 8, in the manor of Pittsburgh—one of the said Lots beginning on the south side of the great road or extension of Second street, and running by Beale and Watt's lots, southwardly, down to the corner of Williams and Redmond's lots, so as to include the spring house, thence by the said Williams and Redmond's lots, westwardly, a parallel line with the said road, sixty feet; thence northwardly a parallel line with the first line, to the road aforesaid, and thence by the same, eastwardly, sixty feet, to the place of beginning; with the following piece attached to and part of the same, viz: being twelve feet wide and extending from the said lot, westwardly, to a thirty foot street which runs between Thomas Greenough's and Edward Encell's house, adjoining Williams and Redmond's line; the whole being subject to a yearly ground rent of seventy-two dollars. And one other of the said lots or pieces of ground, beginning at the south east corner of Thomas Greenough's spring house, and running westwardly by the south wall of the said spring-house, and continuing a straight line, 142 feet or thereabouts, to a locust post; thence southwardly, in a direct line with the east end of Thomas Greenough's dwelling house, fourteen feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with the said dwelling-house about twenty-seven feet, to a street which runs between Greenough's and Encell's, from the great road to the Monongahela river; and thence along the east side of the said street to the said river, thence up the said river to a post, where a line drawn in a range with the east wall of said spring-house would strike said river; and thence by the said line, northwardly, to the beginning—subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. Together with all and singular the brewery, malt house, kiln, dwelling-houses, offices and shops, on the said last mentioned piece or lot of ground; and also, all the offices, shops, dwelling-houses and improvements, on the first mentioned parcel of ground. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Caldwell, at the suit of Henry Holdship.

### Also.

All the right title, interest and claim of George Morrow, of, in and to a Lot or piece of ground, situate in James O'Hara's extension of lots, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Third street, by ground of John Obey, John Kelly and John M'Cully's heirs; on which are erected two frame tenements—subject to the yearly ground rent of twenty five dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Morrow, at the suit of Thomas Taylor.

### Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to In-Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 15, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, to wit: No. 11 is bounded by lots Nos. 10 and 12, by Water street and the Common—Lot No. 12 is bounded by lot No. 11, by Water Alley, and Federal street, and the Common—Lot No. 15 is bounded by lots No. 14 and 16 Water Alley and the Common. Each of said lots Nos. 11, 12, and 15, are sixty feet in breadth, and two hundred and forty feet deep. ALSO, of, in and to Out-Lot No. 230, of the said town, in the Reserved Tract, adjoining out lots Nos. 229, 231, 213, and an alley; containing 10 acres, more or less. ALSO, of, in and to Lot No. 44, in Pittsburgh, adjoining lots Nos. 43 and 45, and fronting on Penn street, and extending to the Allegheny river, at low water mark. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Wallace, dec. at the suit of J. & N. Darragh, and to be sold by

**L. Stewart, Sh'ff.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—t

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For Sale.

## TEN SHARES

OF

**Monongahela Bridge Stock**

Inquire of the Printer
July 18—tf

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## A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

## 500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

**Allen & Grant.**

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

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## BRASS FOUNDRY,

**Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron**

## MANUFACTORY.

**Geo. Miltenberger,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

**STILLS, of all sizes,**

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Worm pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches Court Houses Academies Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Fallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags &c.

The highest price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

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## FOR SALE,

**THE FOLLOWING VERY**

## *VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

### Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

### Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

### Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

### Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

### Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

### Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers

### Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

### Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

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**Pittsburgh and Erie**

## MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

**Arthur M'Gill**

October 12 tfyaM11

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**Valuable Lands**

## FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

### Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

### One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

### Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called "BALLY SPALLEN," situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Fincliman, Peter Parchment and others

### Also,

That well known tract, called "DIRTY CAMP," situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

### Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called "RUSH CAMP," containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres

### Also,

A tract adjoining "Dirty Camp," containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

### Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called "FREEMAN'S FARM," situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

### Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

### Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

**John Darragh,**
**John M'Donald,**
*Committee.*

may 17

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## Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

## CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

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## Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

***STILLS*, of all sizes,**

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes.
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

**Robert Turner.**

Wood-St. between Front and Water-Sts
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

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## FURS.

**Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,**

BY THE PACKAGE

**Beaver, by the pound,**

FOR SALE, BY

**Christopher Magee.**

Pittsburgh, August 15—tf *Market Street*

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## SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coats, on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do | do. | 5 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 6 |
| 2 do. | do. | 4 |
| 1 do. | do. | 2 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ cts. pr. rol |
| do. border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ cts pr. room |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

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## The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

**Steubenville Cloths,**

*CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,*

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.
Machine Cards and Comb Plate.

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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*PHŒNIX FACTORY.*

## COTTON YARN

AND

## *PIECE GOODS.*

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also, at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

**Adams, Allen & Co**

August 29—tf.

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## University of the State of New-York.

**College of Physicians & Surgeons.**

*City of New-York, Jan. 6th, 1823*

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing session, on the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the college in Barclay street.

Dr. Hosack, *on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.*
Dr. Macneven, *on Chemistry.*
Dr. Post, *on Anatomy and Physiology.*
Dr. Mitchill, *on Botany and Materia Medica.*
Dr. Mott, *on Surgery.*
Dr. Francis, *on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The Board of Trustees deem it proper to make it known, that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honourable the Regents of the University, every student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate, unless said Student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected he should produce written testimony to that effect.

The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library. By order of the Board.

WRIGHT POST, M. D. *President*
JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. *Registrar.*

[Aug. 29.—5.]

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## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

**Corner of Market & Second streets,**

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

*Columbian Inn.*

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

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## Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply

**Miller & Wilson,**
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 11.

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## For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

**John Hannen,**
**John Liggett.**

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

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## JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

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## ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THE

## WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

*HAVE FOR SALE.*

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

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## Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Office of the

**Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,**

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

*THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,*

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

**James Moorehead.**

*For the Company*

July 11. tf

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**A genteel Carriage**

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

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*Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.*

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lamblin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and complete supply of

## BOOKS

AND

## *STATIONARY,*

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
*Assignees*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lamblin." tf.

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## For Sale.

## A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

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## Notice.

RETAILERS *of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors*, within the city of Pittsburgh, who neglected to take out licenses on the 1st instant, are required to comply with the law without further delay.

**Wm Graham,**
*City Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823.—3t.

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## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence across the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city limits are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (except so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Lattie, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Saw Mill Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Wilson's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Sobles burgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Avon, in said township.

The electors of Finley township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William K. Graham, (formerly Spencer Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Corbon, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river, at Alexander Logue's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election; and two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be in the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to hold and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty as he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

**L. Stewart, Sh'ff.**

September 5.—6t.

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**Blank Summons & Executions.**

For sale at this Office